ing is from individual citizens, and in the most generous manner.

While the fire was raging in its utmost fary, we learn from a friend, that Mr. James Gabraith, wood-corder, on Callowhill-st wharf, lent all his certs, wagons and horses, to aid the poor families in the vicinity to remove their goods and furniture; and we therefore doubly regret to learn that Mr. G. lost considerable property by the fire. The cab, cert and carmen made quite a harvest out of the calemity, and some of them, we are sorry to say, charged very extortionate prices. In one instance, where a cab was sought for to remove a poor woman and two children by a philanthropic tradesman, and could not be obtained except at a very great expense, the tradesman applied to the head of a large establishment hard by, who immediately lent his private carriage for the purpose. In a word, there were many traits of generosity and feeling—and many, no doubt, of apathy and selfishness. During the whole of yesterday cordons of police were drawn across all approaches to the ruins, and none except property holders or late occupiers and firemen were permitted to pass. An excellent regulation. We are pleased to observe, also, that men were employed in pulling down dangerous walls with ropes, or overthrowing them with levers.

are pleased to observe, also, that men were employed in pulling down dangerous walls with ropes, or overthrowing them with levers.

It is stated that a gentleman, named Harris, residing in Cypress st. was endeavoring to save an infant in the third story of a house, at the great fire, when the explosion took place, when he was blown out of the window with the child in his arms, and alighted woon the ground unburt! and alighted upon the ground unhurt!

We take the subjoined from the Ledger : Among the incidents of the fire was the following, which is worthy of being recorded. In one of the many houses on fire in Front st. were two children to be seen at the second story window, with all chances of their escape cut off by the rapid spread of the flames. Their poor distracted mothers was calling to them from helow, with no cossible. er was calling to them from below, with no possible means of saving them, when a Mr. Cornell of New-York, and Mr. Beasley of Lancaster, Penn rushed York, and Mr Beasley of Lancaster, rem reaces to their assistance, by means of a shed at the rear of the building, until then unobserved, and succeeded in lowering them down safely into their mother's arms. Before, however, Mr. Beasley had time to descend, that part of the building was one mass of fames, and he was forced to retreat to another portion, whence he account by means of rope, which

fames, and he was forced to retreat to another portion, whence he escaped by means of rope, which
was passed up to him from below. He escaped
with no other injury save blistered hands.
The Resolution Hose Company was the first to
reach the fire, and led out their hose from a plug
near by. At this time the fire was getting rapidly
under way, and just as the water was about to be
put on, the members discovered that three sections
of their hose had been cut so as to render it ineffec. tual. This circumstance occasioned considerable delay, and the fire continued to progress rapidly.

An opinion is entertained that if it was not for the
act of the villain who applied the haife to the hose

the fire might have been arrested before the entire premises were enveloped in flames.

Shortly after the explosion Mr. Wm. Dougherty entered a number of the houses on the lower side of Front-st. and in one found two women, whom he tried to persuade to leave. They replied that their father was up stairs, and they could not go till he was safe. On going up stairs, Mr. Dougherty found an old man named Schwartz, said to be 103 years an old man named Sociavartz, said to be do years of age, whom he carried out bodily and through New-st. where he was relieved from his burthen by another person. His daughters subsequently left the premises, which soon after were involved in flames. Mr. Schwartz was the owner of the premises. The Water st. front of the same house premises. The Water st. front of the same house was occupied by Charles Devlin; a bale of hay, fully ignited, was blown through a window on this front, which, of course soon communicated to the wood ork, and emitted so dense a smoke as to force the occupants to leave immediately, without saving a

Pieces of brimstone from the fire, by the force of

Pieces of brimstone from the fire, by the force of the explosion, were carried over the city and picked up in Broad at and a large piece of zinc, supposed to be a portion of the roof of the building in which the fire originated, was seen to fall on the Ridge Road, at considerable distance from the city. The light of the fire illuminated the surrounding country, and was seen distinctly at the distance of 36 miles. The scene as viewed from the Delaware was awfully sublime. Persons who saw the explosion from the river describe it as a most fearful aight. The shock of the explosion was felt at Wilming

to, Delaware, and the light of the conflagration was seen at Trenton, N. J.

Manager Conner and the attaches of the Archest-Theater have volunteered to give a free benefit for the sufferers by the conflagration. E. Ovenshine & Co. of the Second at hime of comboses, have relanteered the use of their vehicles for a week,

the proceeds to go to the same object.

Buch a calamity brings out the nobler as well as the baser traits of human nature. While the proprietors of some furniture cars personally assisted the occupants of houses to remove their furniture, others whose cupidity was excited by the chance of speculation demanded five, ten and even lifteen

THE CAUSE.—The Pennsylvanian says: The explosion, in which the swful catastrophe originated, is attributed to a combustion of saltpeter, stored in the building at Vine and Water sts. We do not besitate to utter our entire diabelief of the statement. That there was gunpowder, and a large quantity of it, stored in the lower floor, we have not the slightest doubt. We happened to be in close proximity to the store, at the time the conflagration There were repeated explosions of commenced. There were repeated explosions of what we took to be saltpeter, resembling the booming of distant cannon, and throwing up beautiful jets of blue and crimson vapor and smoke, attracting the assembled crowd nearer to the spot. The houses in Frontst from basement to roof, were crowded with admiring beholders, when suddenly an explosion of a very different character ensued, and the remains of the building, walls, rafters and joints, were thrown into the air with a force which belongs to powder alone. It is impossible to describe the panic which followed—the rush of the multitude, who were almost carried through the scribe the pane which followed—the rush of the multitude, who were almost earried through the air—the shrieks and groans—the crash of burning timbers, and the almost lostantaneous igni ion of the neighboring blocks. It may be possible to persuade persons who were at a distance of the presence of saltpeter alone; but the story will not answer for persons who were in he immediate vicinity at the time of the accident.

Mr. Wir Pittifield and family residing at 1.8

Mr. Wm. Pittheld, and family, residing at 18 New-st. was absent at Cape May at the time of

the catastrophe.

A man named Wolff, a German, who had been attacked with cholers, in the vicinity of Callowbill and New Market at. had to be removed to some other place, the bouse baving caught fire.

A Mrs. Kelly, lying sick at Callowbill and New-Market at. was in a sad condition. The house was set on fire, when she was taken to another. This

too soon caught, and the last account that we had of her was that she was conveyed to the Mer-

At the time of the explosion, a Jew family, amed Marcus, (cigar makers,) who resided in Waterst opposite the store in which the accident happened, were sitting by their goods, which they had removed. Marcus Marcus, aged 17, Caroline Marremoved. Marcus aged 17, Caronne marcus, aged 16, Isaac Marcus, aged 11, two sons and a daughter, with the father, Joseph Marcus, were all everwhelmed in the rains and smoke and flames.—
The young man was horribly burned, and died at the bospital; the girl was borne away dying, and has not been heard of, and the lad is missing. The father, in the effort to save his children, was badly

The inquest upon the eleventh victim of the fire was held at the house of Hiram Chester, in Coates-st. below Sixth, and the unfortunate sufferer proved to be a lad, aged 10 years, named Jesse Gillam, Jr.

st below Sixth, and the unfortunate states proved to be a lad, aged 10 years, named Jesse Gillam, Jr. The history of the death of this boy and the severe trial of his mother, (during his father's absence at Trenton, N. J.) is indeed heart rending.

In the afternoon Mr. Chester went down to the scene of the conflagration, and while beholding the sublime but destructive view before him, remembered that his brother in law, Mr. Gillam, resided in the immediate vicinity, in Simmon's Court, and was out of the city. He immediately went over and found the house already ignited by the flames, and at once advised Mrs. Gillam and her little son and daughter to go to his house. They went, and after eating their tearetired to bed about ten o'clock. In the meantime Mr. Chester had been again to the fire, and by the time he returned the whole of the property, with all the household goods, were destroyed. Just before retiring, himself, with his wife, Mrs. Chester, thought she would look out at the fire, and as she did so, imagined she observed something lying on the pavement below. She at tracted the attention of her husband, who went down stairs, and there found the little boy strotched out, dead.

He had falled from the third story chamber of the

out, dead.

He had falled from the third story chamber of the

house, in which he had been put to bed along with his consin. Mr. Chester's som—having evidently getten up for the purpose of going into its mather's room for a drink, and missing his way, the house being strange, or else fell out while iy a somnam bulic state

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Gloomy Scene at Washington-The Isauguration of President Fillmore. The Eulogists in the House-Rumors and Speculations Chuckling of Freedom's Enemics-Tho new President's Prospective Course, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Wednesday, July 16. A sombre change has, indeed, passed over the National scene here! I realised it this morning as I salied forth, from everything almost that met my view. Apart from the low whisperings on the thoroughfares, as though all felt that they were in thoroughfares, as though all felt that they were in the very death chamber of the departed Chief Magistrate, the appearance of the forsaken public buildings was quite sufficiently calculated to make one feel gloomy. Ever and anon the long strips of usseemly painted muslim, throws in funeral wreaths around the columns of the mansion of the departed one, flapped in the breeze like raven's wings.

My first call was at the Presidential House. It was still and silent as death within and around—The stillness was undisturbed, save by the monotonous, nervous stamping of the war-worn charger in his stable, where he stood all unconscious of the loss of his illustrious rider, and in forcible contrast

noss, nervous stamping of the war-work charge in his stable, where he stood all unconscious of the loss of his illustrious rider, and in forcible contrast with his faithful, awe stricken groom. I inquired of the porter as to the particulars of the death scene, but I could learn nothing different from what I have already sent you by lightning. The body still reposes in the chamber where the spirit left it, awe siting the action, as I am told, of the Cabinet. I repaired to the State Department. There I found the Cabinet in session. By good luck I got a word with Mr. Attorney Johnson, who obligingly gave me the items I sent you in my first dispatch. Mr. Johnson wore an air of calamness and irm ness, but of evident concern. He seemed conscious that a most sudden and calamitious visitation was upon himself and his fellow-councillors, but ready, at the same time, to meet it. There were evident by grave and momentous questions before them; but what they were, time must be left to tell.

The scene of the Inauguration of the new President, whom it is the pride of New-York to claim as

The scene of the Inauguration of the new President, whom it is the pride of New York to claim as dent, whom it is the pride of New York to claim as her own favorite son, was as imposing one. The Hall was densely filled throughout—floor, lobby and galleries. It was a scene, indeed, for a painter to revelin. Mr. FILLMORE took the solemn oath prescribed by the Constitution in an audible and firm voice. His demeanor was dignified beyond that common to those in his new sphere, giving an indication that the mantle of the Presidency has fallen on shoulders which are worthy to bear it, worn though it once was by even the Father of his Country.

Country.

Of the speeches in the House I need not write, except to state that they were numerous and mostly in good taste. The only fault that they presented, to my view, was a lack of facts. Not a word ed, to my view, was a lack of facts. Not a word of biography did they give us, strange as it may seem. I mean the biography of the man. Of the soldier they gave us enough, and to spare. I do not say that they did not dwell on the private traits of the departed. This they did, and they gave pictures pleasing to behold. What I do mean is, that they withheld those dates, and other distinct facts,

they withheld those dates, and other distinct facts, so essential to enable others to form an independent estimate of the whole man.

I had intended to procure several of these speeches in time for this letter; but amid the voraciousness of the priority-claiming local press, I have only been enabled to procure that of Hon. John A. King. I introduce it here, as an organ of New-York. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Sperker-I desire to say a few words on the sudden and overwhelming event which has canted us to assemble here this day—in grief and in sorrow, in honor and respect. We are called upon to how with submission to the inscruinble will of Him in whose bands are the issues of life and death, to mourn the loss of one who, during a long career of distinguished and particule service, had ec-could beast a better or a greater influence over the hea of the people, and that generous attachment which cheor thin while living will known him dead. We lanned him our glory, and our defense, as the head and the hopes

bim while living will mean use a the head and the hopes of this great confederacy.

But yet are we not left without hope, without alleviation; one yet remains to us who is to fill the homored Chair of State; one whose public and private character needs no cutiogy, one in which the mild and best qualifies of a statesman are mainly mingled. Let us give him our conditione, let us exert him in the performance of this his unexpected and most undesired duty. Let us cast on him the mande of our hopes and our confidence, for he deserves and with homorably were it. Mr. Speaker, there are those of the household of the distinguished and lamested dead whose becarement is deepest, and whose broken heart no himsen conclution can reach. Let our anxious thoughts be directed and our warmest sympathies be poured out in their behalf, for they have borne themselves gently in the position they have been called upon to fill. I cannot close, position they have been called upon to mil. I cannot cove, it, these brief remarks, without expressing, even in the midst of the common grief which autouse all hears, my shiring frust that the dispensations of an over-niling Providence, whose will we may not question, may still be ordered for the henor, the safety and the glory of the Republic.

The funeral of General TAYLOR will not, it is un-

The funeral of General Taylor will not, it is understood, take place till Saturday. With this view the remains have been subjected to a process of refrigeration. The pageant of the funeral will doubtless be unusually imposing.

As I hinted to you by telegraph this morning it will require caution, and great allowance, to gather a ray of truth from the many rumors that will be set affoat respecting contemplated changes in the Cabinet, and all that. Beyond the resignation of Mr. Crawrord there is no point of surmiss on Mr. Crawrord there is no point of surmise on which the light of probability seems to have settled steadily. All else is enveloped in a haze

uncertainty.
There is a rumor that Mr. WESSTER will become There is a rumor that ar. Weester will become secretary of State, and that Mr. Clay will seek and secure the control of affairs national—that, in a word, Compromise is now to be in the ascendant! I have heard Mr. Foote's name given as authority for this prespective arrangement. How traly I know not. If it is his calculation, it is not doing him injustice, I hope, to infer, in consideration of his undying ardor in that cause, that his wish has been the name of his thought. I word not tall been the parent of his thought. I need not tell you that I desire that he should be disappointed.— I hope that Mr. Fillmore will see the propriety of

standing firm upon the President's plan—at least until a better can be provided.

But, making a distinction for which there is recent high authority, while 1 "hope" for this I have no "assurance." Indeed, there are confident whisperings that he will adopt the policy of the opponents of his predecessor, and come out in favor of the Compromise alan and on these which ponents of his predecessor, and come out in favor of the Compromise plan; and on these whisperings the hotspurs are building their hopes of success. One of the most active of this class to this House has been heard rallying his confederates, with the assurance that "now is the time for them to strike!" Mr. Fillmore, says he, will not proveso insurmountable a barrier as did Gen. Taylon, by virtue of the different sections from which they were taken.

w all the reverse of this ought to turn out to be true. Let the North in general, but the Empire State in particular, see to it that it proves so—see to it that there be no faultering, should the slightest signs be given of danger in that respect!

SOUTHERN MOVEMENTS .- The Charleston Mercury correspondence is quite spley since the adjournment of the Nashville Convention, and various propositions are made for the Equality or Inde pendence of the South, and the security of "South pence among the Garrisonian Abditionists are thought the most effective engines for the annihila-tion of the North. The Merchary says:

tion of the North. The Mercury says:

"Let Southern Associations be formed in every State. Let old party names and party affiliations be atterly discarded, and the qualification for membership be simply a solemn pledge of the candidate that be will use every effort to accure Southern Equality shd Southern Independence.

"Let there be State Southern Associations, composed of delegates from the subordinate Associations, each Association being entitled to one delegate, and these having over fifty members to a delegate for every additional fifty, but no Association to be entitled to more than her delegates.

"When it is necessary for combined Southern effort, the State Associations can send delegates to

effort, the State Associations can send delegates to meet in General Council. If the organization is n perfect as it should be, such Council would be to speak authoritatively, and act decisively.

CALIFORNIA.

The Diggings on Deer Creek and the Yuba Eiver-Trauble with the Indians. Correspondence of The Tollune. Nevada City, Deen Cress. Dry Diggings, May 20, 1850.

Greeley & McEirath: Previous to my leaving home I promised to write you a description of the Mines. Could you realize the situation of the Mines, you would most certainly forgive me for delaying the fulfillment of my pronise. I have barely courage to take a pen in my hand, and it is with the greatest difficulty that I can concentrate my mind to a sheet of paper. However, I have succeeded in noting for you some few ircidents, accidents and adventures of Miners, to.

gether with a brief description of the Mines: The Mines as I have found them. The diggings upon the Yuba-this being the seat of my operations last Summer-like unto some other streams, have proved abandant, many having amassed fortunes from its golden banks and bed In many places numbers who have labored indus triously have taken out from one to six ounces per day, and some few as many pounds, while hundreds have fallen short of an ounce, and many have scarcely earned a living. It is difficult for a green hand to set himself at work in consequence of the great masses of rock and stone that line the bars and banks of the streams. He too frequently becomes discouraged at the apparent difficulties that present themselves and not knowing where to seek present themselves and not anowing winder to see for the precious metal, nor how to handle the dirt, abandons his prospect in pursuit of other diggings, which Dame Report circulates through the mines have yielded thousands of dollars in a day; after thus pursuing other diggings, which too frequently prove quite as unprofitable as the first, he seeks prove quite as unproduable as the first, he seeks the sea board, declaring that all the diggings that

the sea board, deciaring that an the diggings that are worthy of note are taken up.

The banks or mountains upon this stream vary in beight and form. In some places they form cones, in others ridges, rising from three hundred to three thousand feet above the bed of the river.

In many places there are perpendicular precipices which are utterly impassable for man or beast. In many places upon the river site and extend-ing into the bed of the stream, are found bars—not ing into the bed of the stream, are found bars—not sand-bars, but deposites of stone and rock, weighing from fifty pounds to a hundred tons. These bars extend along the river from one hundred feet to two miles in length; some of them are very low and level, others are higher and more sloping. These are greatly sought after, and kundreds have buried themselves beneath the interminable snows of the Sierra Nevada, that they might secure for themselves claims upon these bars, not knowing if they would yield a remuneration for their labor. The richest diggings upon the streams are found in

The richest aggings upon the streams are loud in the bars, which cannot be worked until the last of July or beginning of August

Many persons have taken out large sums of money upon the banks, and these indeed are the pleasantest diggings, for the miner is not required to work so much in the water as he is when work-ing upon the bars. Leaving Sacramento city in July, the traveller crosses a burning prarie for about forty miles, when he reaches a chain of the Foot Hills. As he ascends into the mountains, he turns to gaze upon the scene over which he has just travelled, and he beholds a vast expansive tract of prarie lying many hundreds of feet beneath him, whereon are seen thinly scattered, here and there, the scrubby oak; the grass and weeds are parched and withered, the ravines are dried up, and the whole surface of the country threat for and the whole surface of the country thirst for a drop of water.

I must here relate an incident that transpired as we were coming from Sacramento la t summer Just previous to our reaching the mountains, we met one evening three men coming down from them, laden with their blankets and a bundle of them, laden with their blankets and a bundle of clothes; we very anxiously accosted them with "how are the diggings!" to which they replied that they had been upon two or three bars, and all the claims that were worth possessing were taken up. I enquired of them how long they had remained in the mines, to which they answered "three days." They advised us to turn back, as they were satisfied that we would be disappointed. This circumstance reminded me of the person whom Christian met coming down from the mountains crying there are lions in the way. (See Pilgrim's Progress) I have related this so that you can form some idea I have related this so that you can form some idea respecting a large class of the bold and unflinching Sons of America who have left their homes to dis out fortunes in California. What changes come out fortunes in California. What changes come over the spirit of our dreams. The traveller now pursues his journey, slowly winding his course over mountain and through gorge until near the summit of this chain. He sees, as far as the eyo can reach, the lofty, cone-like peaks of the Sierra Nevada ascending one above another, blending their distant tops in the clouds.

Deer Creek is a small stream emptying into the

Yuba. This stream was worked considerably during the latter part of the Summer, but up to the present time has not yielded any amounts of importance, although claims are now taken up upon its banks and bars for many miles by hundreds

who have come into the mines this Spring.

The ravines in the vicinity of Deer Creek, upon a range of from twelve to twenty five miles from its mouth, have proven in all probability, generally richer than any other dry diggings in California, hence the great rush of the inexperienced upon the stream, who are now lying to watch their claims until the water shall have fallen so far as to enable them to work the bars, which will be in July or

The ravines upon and in the the vicinity of this atream are moderately sloping and there is found in them almost universally, deposits of heavy bodies of clay. Potter's clay is found in abundance in many ravines in which gold is found, forming to-gether with the gradual descent of those ravines, a great barrier to the transmission of the gold int the stream. The Yuba and other streams whos banks are more precipitous and the ravines propor-tionably so, have received the deposits from their neighboring ravines—hence the great quantities of gold taken from those streams during last summer and also of the moderate yield of their dry diggings during winter. It is directly the reverse with Deer Creak whose banks and ravines are less practice. Creek, whose banks and ravines are less procip tons and containing larger quantities of clay, the gold that in the other case would have reached the stream, has remained deposited in the ravines; hence the generally unprolitable yield from the stream during the summer and the very prolitable yield from the dry diggings during the winter sea-son. Hundreds, who are now waiting in idleness for the abatement of the waters upon Deer Creek, having heard of the great riches of its dry diggings infer therefrom that the stream must yield an abundance. In my opinion they will be greatly disappointed about the middle of July, or first of

The dry diggings upon the Yuba have not proven rich—indeed the few that have been discovered were scarcely worthy of notice, while those upon Deer Creek have yielded from one ounce up to two

beer creek nave yielearrom one of once up to two
thousand dollars a day.

I have taken outfrom my claim during the win
ter from two to ten conces per day; some few of
my neighbors have been making less and many of
them have been making more.

The Irdians are numerous, and some of them are
very troublesome. The tribes upon Bear River
are very hostile, both toward the whites and to
these legislars where hereafter. those Indians who are located in our vicinity, calls the Yuba Indians. Many persons have been a tacked and killed by them. Teams have been robbed and stolen, and the teamsters murdered. Some persons who have been found by them propecting and digging have been pierced with their poisonous arrows and most cruelly batchered, with in ten or twelve miles of our settlement. A gloom has been cast upon our community from the loss of our much esteemed citizen and friend, Capt. Wood, who doubtless has been cut off by those savages. Scouls have been sent out to pursue them, but very little can be accomplished in this way, nature having furnished them almost insurmountable barriers to the approach of the white man. A great majority of the miners esteem a treaty with them as the only security upon which we can rely, and measures are now in progress to bring about the desired end. Yours, E.F.B.

FATE OF A MISSIONARY.-News has been received of the death of Rev. Hervey Goodall, one of the Missionaries who left this country last au-tume, under the anapiece of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, to Missions of the Southern Reptist Convention, to explore Central Africa, and to establish mission stations in the kingdom of Soudan. He had, in company with Rev Alegras Hill and Bowers, his associates, progressed about distance into the interior, and commerced operations, when he was attached by the African fever and soon died. His companions returned to Monrovia. This is the second Missionary the same Board have lost this year. INCE-Yerk Evanguist. CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The defeat of the bill to alter the law regarding

usury has called forth a strong feeling among the

MONTREAL, Monday, July 8.

The defeat of the Anti-Usury Bill-The Representation Bill Lost-Weather-Health-Crops. Montreal Correspondence of The Tribune.

Upper Canadians, adverse to the union of the Provinces. In Western Canada, the fertile soil and soft climate have attracted vast numbers of settlers. who, thanks to their energy and enterprise, readily derive from their labors a superabundance of the necessaries of life; but when they proceed a step further in the path of civilization, and aspire to construct mills and conduct commercial pursuits, they experience those disabilities in obtaining the use of money at interest, which are caused by the legal interdict against a higher rate of interest than six per cent and the comparative number of borrowers in the market, compared with the capitalists having money to loan. That the Usury Law is laughed at and evaded, is no secret. Men don't esteem it a moral wrong to ask and receive more than six per cent ; the only limit to the rate is the squeezeability of the borrower. It was during the debate in the Assembly, very clearly explained, the process by which the capitalist can with impunity pocket fifty per cent, and cases were cited where a heavier per centage was obtained. The plan is very simple, though how far it be satisfactory to the borrower is questionable: When a man wants a loan of money, he usually buys a piece of land from the lender, and thus the transaction is cloaked from the Usury law—the extra price charged being the interest. When the bill was brought to a vote in the Assembly, the two races voted against each other—almost all the French Canadians to maintain the Six per Cent. Isw. and the British Canadians to liberate the dealing in money from restrictive enactments. The course pursued by the French Canadians in this matter pursued by the French Canadians in this matter has annoyed and exasperated the British, who charge the former with being the age—being auti-commercial, and being a bar to the advancement of the Colony. Of the 26 members who voted for the principle of the bill, one only represents a Lower Canada constituency; while of the 33 who voted to reject the bill, seven only represent Upper Canada constituencies.

Therepresentation bill has virtually fallen through and is not likely in the shape submitted, and is not inely in the shape submiced, to so again brought forward. It may seem strange at the first blush, that the Liberal party—the elective principle men and the Amexationists—should have withheld their advocacy of the measure. The rea-soning which influenced them may be briefly stated. Lafontaine, by his bill, sought to augment the number of representatives, from 42 for each section of the Province to 75, thus raising the Assembly from 84, its present number, to 150. Such was the spirit of his bill. It left untouched the Electoral law with 84, its present number, to 150. Such was the spirit of his bill. It left untouched the Electoral law with its partial distinctions: and its only merit was to swell the number of Representatives. The Liberals, who voted it down, argued that such a bill, if carried out, would not invest the masses with a carried out, would not invest the masses with a larger exercise of control over their Representatives than they now enjoyed; that adding to the Representative list was but adding to the expenses of the country; that they preferred enlarging the circle of voters as a more certain remedy against official corruption; that a small House would be as efficient as a large one, if it were responsible to the people; that limiting the number of Representatives to territory and leaving population out of view, was an absurdity, and at variance with all recognized principles of representative institutions; that it would be unjust at the present day to Lower Canada, and in a few years hence, to Upper Cana-Canads, and in a few years hence, to Upper Canada; that the representation should be based upon population, and as new counties were carved out of the forest, and settled, that the residents, when sufpopulation, and as now conducts, when sufficiently numerous, should be entitled to elect their Representatives. Such were the arguments of the Liberal dissentionists. The High Church and State party who opposed the bill, did so because they dread any addition to the power of the French Canadians. They remark, through their journals, that in the Assembly the French members present an unbroken phalanx; that they invariably vote together; that they seldom illustrate their views by the light of constitutional argument; that they watch the eye of their national leader. Lafontaine, and vote rather in conformity to his dictation than from a deaire to promote the national interest of their Colony; that the 30 French members now in the Assembly are a drag upon the Upper Canadians, and that to swell their numbers to 60 would be the surest mode to perpetuate the guils they be the surest mode to perpetuate the gvils they deplore. Such are the views which the High Church and State Colonists express upon the question of increasing the representation, and it must be confessed that the antiquated notions of the French members, especially upon commercial sub-jects, have laid them open to represents. The de-fect in our system is not the paucity of Representa-tives, for a smaller House than 82 could better and more cheaply perform the requisite work if all office holders were excluded and the Executive assimilated to yours. These incessant debates agon or-ganic changes cannot fail to prepare the minds of the people for, and render them ripe to, receive the bolder and more comprehensive doctrines of the school of politicians who begin to doubt the virtues

of a Colonial existence.

The Summer, thus far, has been singularly cool, the temperature in the morning frequently indicat-ing a temperature of only 60 " Farenbett." Unu-sual numbers of American visitors throng our hotels sual numbers of American visitors throng our hotels and traverse the Colony. The health of the city never was more satisfactory, and the emigrants who land are free from disease, and compared with the importations of former years, a wealth relass. All the crops are unusually luxuriant. Old Hay is only worth \$5 per 1,800 lbs, so abundant is the prespect of the hay harvest now beginning. A.

Destructive Torundo in Lewis County-Romarkable Phenomena.

Tunin, Lewis County, N. Y. July 6, 1350. This vicinity was the scene of a most destructive tornado during a violent thunder storm of yesterday at about 51 P. M. Its approach was first noticed about two miles distant in a westerly direc tion, and bore at that time the appearance of an im mense body of smoke emitted from the earth, but as it drew near, its character became more fully developed, and large tree-tops and limbs were seen flying through the air hundreds of feet from the ground. It threatened at first almost certain destruction to this village, but soon changed its course to a south-easterly direction, passing about a mile south of us, and but a few rods west of Collinsville Its force seems to have been mostly expended in the neighborhood of Black River, but what appears the neighborhood of Black River, but what appears to be the most singular feature in this sport of the elements, is the fact that the inhabitants to the east of the River, were surprised by a shower of green leaves during a stillness of the atmosphere about them, from which it may be inferred, I think, that it arose in the heavens, and that there its fury

Mr. Roberts, on Lug Hill, had two barns unroofed Mr. Roberts, on Lug Hill, and Iwo barts annoofed, and the barns and most of the out-buildings of Mr. Brinkerhoof were prostrated, while still further on it unroofed the house and laid the barn of Mr. Evans near Collinsville, and as well as the barns and out-buildings of Mr. Pest, of Leyden. Its breadth varied from ten to fifteen rods, and in its progress it laid low the stoutest trees and twisted others off several feet from the ground, while their progress it had by the states of several feet from the ground, while their tops were mere feathers in the breath of the dayastation. Fences were levelled, the green sward torn up, and earth removed to the depth of several inches, while the plank in the road which it crossed

were torn up and carried to parts unknown.

To those who were so fortunate as to witness the progress of this unusual phenomenon, it presented a sightrarely excelled for sublimity, though at the present time, when the having season is rapidly approaching—setting aside the destruction of timber and fruit trees, the approach of the destroyer was particularly unwelcome. There have been fortunately, as far as I have heard, no lives lost or persons injured. Another correspondent says

At Collinsville Hill, the roof of Mr. Post's baru and the roofs of Mr. Davis's house and blacksmith shop were carried off. The milk house of Mr. Doug las was moved five or six rods, and very nearly thrown into Black River. The tornado here crosse the River and spent its fury in the wilds of the John

Brown tract. These are not all the particulars, but such only as I could gather while the stage stopped for a change of horses

Crops of all hinds are very forward in that re-

From Lake Superior. We glean the following items from the Lake Superior (Saut Ste Marie) Journal of the 3d United States LANDS IN MARKET -- WO ATE

glad to be able to advertise this week the Public Land Sales, to take place at this Land Office in September and October next. It will be seen by reference to the advertisement that these axles will cover a very large quantity of agricultural land on the Sauhern Shores of Land Saperior, on the rich and branchills were taken the property. land on the Sewhern Shores of Lake Superior, on the rich and beautifully woo led islands above Mack-ines and on the main land to the north of the Scratts. Among the lands offered for sale, we notice some valuable "locations" that have been in various ways improved, both in and out of the milestal country, and we doubt not there will be quite a rush to the Land Office about the time of the sales. The agricultural, scattered about among mineral lands are destined to be particularly variously and The agricultural scattered about among mineral lands, are destined to be particularly valuable, and, now that they can be secured missly at the Gyr-criment price, we presume there will be large tracts taken up, and in view of the rapid progress of the mines, it would doubtless be a good specula-tion to buy the best portions of agricultural land in the vicinity of the mines.

ISLE ROYALE-PHILADELPHIA INTEREST-NEW Misss.—The success of this company during the past Winter, has exceeded the most sanguine an ticipations of those interested. They comme derpations of those interested. They commenced operations with about thirty hands. Up to last Fall they had sent down several tuns of copper. Taey have at present on the wharf at the island about 30 tuns of copper, beside having on hand, as one of the miners states to us, a "mountain" of excellent stamp work. They are running an adit from the stamp work. They are running an adit from the Lake upon the vein, which will drain their works completely of surface water. In doing this they have taken out a large quantity of mass copper, probably more than enough to pay the expense of the acit. The stock of this Company is mostly held in Philadelphia. We wish to see our productive and valuable mines in the hands of those who will not sleep over them, and such, we have reason to believe, are our Philadelphia friends. They now to believe, are our Philadelphia friends. They now own the Siakawit, North West, Algonquin and Ontonagon, all promising mines, and the stock of the last three Companies has considerably atvanced in value, since they have become the erty of the present owners. They have Spring formed two new Companies, the Mining Company, on Kenenaw Point, and the Pistaqua, on the Onontonagon; the prospects of both of which are promising. The charter for the latter of these was granted by the Legislature of Michigan during the past Winter. The Company own a considerable tract of land in the heart of the microl service more the Ontonagon and of the mineral region upon the Ontonagon, and we are informed, have extensive ancient workings upon their grounds.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.-We are indebted to Mr. John Spalding of this place for the following interesting particulars of a singular phenomenon that took place at Two Heart River, about 70 miles

interesting particulars of a singular phenomenon that took place at Two Heart River, about 70 miles above this place, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. About 11 o'clock in the day of the 18th alt. Mr. Spalding's attention was attracted to a slight sgitation of the water near the shore, and very soon he saw, with surprise, the land suddenly rising out of the water a few rods from the above and within a stone's throw of himself. The beach opposite was also raised up at the same time to a hight of some 12 feet.

The new island is round and about 150 feet in circumference, and is raised above the water six feet, and the rise on the beach, which is wide at this place, is of about the same size and looks like a hillock of sand. The new island was at first covered with sand and pebbles like the bottom of the lake, but the waves have dashed over it since and washed it lown to a black clay. The water was about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had passed over the very spot not five minutes before its formation. A few rods from the beach, back on the rise of ground, a great depression of the earth took place, as remarkable as the upheaving in the water. A circular spot of ground, some 50 rods in circumference, covered with trees, was suddenly sunk down to the depth of 20 feet below the surface. A number of Indians who were encamped near this place were very much frightened at this strange manifestation of the power of the "Great Spirit," and fled from the place in great terror, and could not be persuaded for some time to visit the spot. No agitation of the earth, or shock or noise took place, and the cause insee in great terror, and could not be persuaded for some time to visit the spot. No agitation of the earth, or shock or noise took place, and the cause must have been much less powerful than the internal convulsions of the earth that usually accompany such phenomena; and still it is worthy the notice and consideration of geologists and scientific inquirers after truth; and we shall be obliged for any additional accounts. additional particulars that will throw light upon the subject, or for any information that will explain the singular phenomenon.

CLOTHING:

SUMMER WEAR. WM T. JENNINGS & CO. DBAPERS & TAILORS Importers of Cloths, Gam. mercs, Vestings, Fancy Dress Articles, &c. 231 Broadway, American Hotel, and Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington D. C. offer for inspection, an extensive assortment of Sensonable Goods, which will be made up to order at the proverbially moderate prices, which to view of our work has given the establishment a precedence as furnishing the most economical, if not the lowest priced garments

The ready made stock comprises cloth, cashineret, merico, grass cloth, and linen sacks; De Orsay's dress and frock coats: cassimore, merino and drilling pantaloons ell's, satin, bombazine, marrellles, ifnen and chally vesta dressing gowns, &c. which, with a selection of the choices styles of fancy dress articles, consisting of gravats, hand kerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, shirts, collars, hosoms, he we would commend to the attention of purchasers with as assurance of their superiority, in style and character, to most of the clothing offered in this market. We would refer in particular to the Pantaloons we are

enabled to furnish, and solicit a call from the most fastle

The Army and Navy will find us well versed in their pe cultar requirements, and prepared to supply the dif-grades of the service.

DRY GOODS.

BROOKS'S PATENT 6-CORD Spool Tures The subscribers have just received per steamar "Alantic" an invoice of the above celebrated Threat, which is the important requisites of strength, elasticity and evenues of texture, is superior to all other productions now in use We have made arrangements for a constant supply, and will guarantee it in all respects as the best article of Sawtin Cotton manufactured in the world. Dealers are invited it test its merits. For sale by the case or dozen, by je24 im*c LEE, FENTON & PHELPS, 27 Cortland-st.

SUPERFINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS. No cases York Premiums, Wachnestis, Dover an American Mills superine 36:657 inch Shirtings. Also, ex tra-super 37 inch Shirtings, for sale by my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

STARK DITLLS DELLLINGS.—500 packages brown, biesched, siste and bine, extra stout, and unequaled in perfection of manufacture. For sale by my6. NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

FINE UNBLEACHED COTTONS -600 bales Rhode Island Paio Alto, Rockingham, Hooksett, Mod way, Hope, Waltham and other styles, for sale by mys NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

CALICO PRINTERS BLANKETS, Lapping Cand Sieve Cioth, Type Pristers and Engravers' Bisca ets, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by myll C S. LE SAPON, 55 Pine-st

BLUE PRINTS, -100 cases Adams's bine and white myll or and orange Prints, for sale by myll BROWN SHERTINGS.—150 bates Salisbury, Ea Bgie, Mohawk Valley, and other styles, for sale low by myll C B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE AND CANARY PRINTS, -A new and C. B. LE BARON, 65 Pine-st GREEN PRINTS.—50 cases green and black and green and black and green and blue at 64 to 8 cents, for sale by myll C B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-41.

B-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases fine
3-4 and low priced at 3 to 5 cents, for sale by
mytl
C. B. LE BARON, & Pine-at ULOBED CAMBEIUS.—12 cannalight and dark
assortments, from 4; to 6 cents, for sale by
myll
C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-et.

COUNTERPANES -30 cases superior American

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO—Basiston (Longh, Coal by the sargo. Masufacturers and dealers supplied. BOHAM & HALL, wholesale and retail coal dealers. wholesale and retail coal dealers, je28 2w. cor Montgomery and Green sta Jersey City.

1 AM DELL'S ERING the best Red Ach Coal, Store or Egg, from my yard corner of King and Greenwich, at \$476; \$4 th from boats [mym2m*] PETER GLINFON

MACOMAND WESTERN RAILROAD Co. of GEORGIA.

THIS CODIPANY has declared a dividend of tw
dollars per share; payable to the Stockholders in the
city at the Bank of the State of New York, on the lat pro(Signed)

J. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer,

July 3, 1859. OAKUM - see baics No 1; see do No.2 For sale at

GAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 South-at.

INSURANCE.

THE GROVERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN WALL CORDER OF PORTION & T. Office, No. 61 Wall corper of CAPITAL, \$30 THIS COMPANY, baving their

terms Allosses prountly admen-DIRECTORS RUFUS STORY, MORSS TAYLOR FATAR MARTIN, GRONGE ELDER, FRANCIS SURDOY, HENRY EURY, JAS B. WILSON, ALEX H. GRANY, BRN.B. SHERMAN, MARRHALL, FORDON J. MILYON SMITH, SOCRETARY

THE MERCHANTS' INSUSANCE CO. GEORGE W. SAVAGE, SECTIONS

CALIFORNIA.

on Louis PEARIS & BROCK WAY, A W Bearing

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments and a segment business promptly attended to. Refer to B. A. Fannestock & Co. New York.

EAR A YOUNG, Philadelphia.

C. G. Hossey, F. M. Hows, William Barnes, Jr. Hearlayon, Philadelphia.

ISTRMUS HOTELS. CRUCES,
THE IRVING HOUSE, at Chagres, Walker W. W.

Bams, assisted by Hugh Miller
THE PANAMA RAILROAD HOYEL, at Gorgons, and der the management of A. B. stiller and J. F. Conger.
THE AMERICAN HOTEL, at Gruces, under the management of E. R. Folger and H. Miller, Jr.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at Fanama, under the management of Adrian B. Miller.

A States—RODGERS & WODGMAN, Adorson Counsellors at Law, 49 William at New York, hower york, based of connections with responsible local Agents in Calloring and the Western States, will alread to the cohesian debits and the settlement of account in those States as will also make remittances to any part of them Local Warrants bought, soid and located. 1910 immediately applied to the control of t

PATENT ZING PAINT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Agents of the New-Jerrey to ploring and Mining Company, have received from the extensive Works at Newer's a supply of the Paint is Brown and Frankitante Paints, which will be disposed

extensive Wirts at the second content of the disposal on reasonable terms.

These paints consist of various charles, from a deep rich brown, up to a deep orange, and also black; and being of more of the deep orange, and also black; and being of more of the confidently recommended. This Compony also prepares, from the same oxides, paints peculiarly valuable for the coating of from end of the forming the best protection against exhibit allow more form, also, a valuable projection against oxidization new known.

These paints, when applied to wood, form, also, a valuable projection against fire.

A supply of the Company's beautiful White Oxide a Zinc, now so extensively used in raris and other pare a Europe, as the most valuable substitute for white leading other deleterious paints, is shortly expected. For sain the subscribers,

HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CAPITAL, 500,000 DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY WAS CHARTERED STEE State of New Jersey for the manufacture of

A State of New Jersey for the manufacture of GUTTA PERCHA GOODS,
Viz: Shoes, Shoe Soles, Gas and Waiter Pipe, Table,
Machine Beits and Driving Bands: Facey Articles as
as Trays. Boxes, Book blading, Cupe, Plasta Cas
Whips, Balls, Picture Frames, Decurations for House
Steambosts, Ships and Care, Army and Navy ZeolpaWaterproof Caps, Clothing, &c., for insolating PassaWires, &c., as well as the manufacture of all kinds of all
Rubber Goods. Full power is given to purchase at letreal causic, waiter power, buildings, &c., for a buildings and
to the wants of the country.

The Board of Directors has ordered the books to become
of on the 19th of July, for a subscription to the Caping
the Company.

ed on the 10th of July, for a subscription to the Caping the Company.

Notice is therefore given, that the books of the Company will be opened on the day above mentioned, at the Oct of the Company, 181 Broadway, New-York at the sent of John Thornley, Esq. 101 Chestinus street, This depairs at the office of the Trenton Banking Company, Trees, E. J., and at the Revere House, in Boston, Mass, for surption of 300,000 dollars, in absence of 100 dollars and and that the books will remain upon for thry day, or as all the whole amount is taken.

Office of the Hulson Manufacturing Co, 181 Broadway,

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, ANTHONY J. HILL JOHN T. GLEASON,

ANTHONY J. BANK.

ANTHONY J. BANK.

PHILADELPHIA

SYDNEYPIINSTER CARPETINGS. A sew
Carticle—dark and light studies c store, input man,
richly dyed and oil pained, all west, both size perfect
in pater n, forming bequest of dewers, with Great
seruls, &c. equal to Axwinnian, for sale only by the
manufacturer, at &l per square year, who desire its
manufacturer, at &l per square year, who desire its
manufacturer, at &l per square year, who desire its
manufacturer, at &l per square year, who desire its
manufacturer, at &l per square year, who desire its
manufacturer, at &l per square year, and a should be a
property of the state of the state of the state of the square. to an article every way equal to hisdominator, and so ce-third the price. A beautiful election of Samsaria viewet apsetury, three ply and lagrant carpeting, while cloths, will be disposed of at very low prices, for call et up acceptances, (interest added,) to make roun for stock.

[je27 lm] J. SIDNEY JONES.

CHEONO-THERMAL MEDICINE. ALLACIES OF THE FACILITY AND ORANGE.
THERMALISM-Price 31.—By Dr S Dickers died on; added by Dr. Wm Turner of New York.
If the Paculty have no reply to these exposure, to must be at a low ebb."

"As interesting as a novel." I Westminster Estaw.

As interesting as a novel.'
Kick out the apothecary and b H. LONG & BRO 41 Annel S.Y. jy4 1m AT REDUCED PRICES at the Eighborns
A Ten Store.—The subscribers respectfully call the second

don of the public to their extensive assortment on named articles, which they are so ling at insat 2 presented and of the prices of many other store. They seek amoves in part: First quality crushed and powdered lags Refused White and New-Ocleans do, with a choice assent of Green and Black Tent, which cannot be assent in the city. Fure old Jara Collec-Rio, 3: Donlege at Maracaibo; all of which are ground in the store in J. & F. REILEY, 165 Rights. je29 lm* Between Se

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTION TO PARTIES INTER STYLD in own investigation the subscriber offers his survives in soluting long. Parent in this country and also to Great fines, from and other Continental States. Every information as to contain the country and also to Great fines, from solutions of and advice afforded on all logic of solutions on the country of the c

LEECHES! LEECHES! LEECHES! Just received by the last siesner from Europe, a supply of Swedish, German and Sayrna Leeches, we ranted healthy, put up so as to be irrusported say disass with perfect safety, for sale at moderate orices by G. A. H. WITE, Jels im* Importers of Leeches, in Johns.

ROOFING DIRTALS AND I HON HOUSES.

Rishest from prepared for covering rook by greating as sections to suit. Also, a model representing the manufactor completing it on the roof. The price is low, and passons wanting a fire-proof roof will please call and examine for the purely as

for themselves.

Also, tron houses of different sizes, manuscared water, and such simplicity that a house 15 by 20 feet can be contained one day, the plates sliding together in grows. The house size has four sash windows and one door, and when he has four sash windows and one door, and when he has four sash windows and one door, and when he had not seen to start the size of the same with the same size of the sa

WINDOW SHADES: GILT CORNICE ILL
PERY MUSLINS, &c.—Families about finite
their windows with the above articles will fet al.
WOODFORDS, 255 Broad way, the largest and lear
sortment in the city; several new styles never before woodyOhDers, see Broadway, the sever before a cortiment in the city; as everal new styles never before duced in New-York. Luce and mustin curtain durations and the second seed of the subscriber may rely upon going a free article, and as low as it is possible to import or manure it. Berchants buying at whole-sale will find itself in their advantage to call before purchasing elsewant all if

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S IN FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest he all deposits which according to the by-laws are thereto, for the six months radia; Sun Jaco, interest, the same of the six months are the same of th

follows:

On sums of one thousand dollars and under at the set at per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding one thousand dollars, at the set five per coat per annum, payable on or after Moods, instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of deposing principal. The Trustees give badice that hereby highest rate of interest will be paid only or small principal. The Stuties will be paid only or small principal will be paid only or small greening five hundred dollars.

BENJ. STADES.

New York, July 10, 1850.

DR. RICHARDSON'S SYRUP, One state on, cholers morbus and summer complaints and summer co Premedics of the ago. Dr. Richardson's Synt Son, cholers morbus and summer complaints of someth.

Sold at Dr. Traphagen's, 360 Peeri-st, Carlot Sonds, 182 Broadway, at the Druggies attor, 50 March Sonds, 188 Bowery, Hayock, 218 Pearist Hays, 175 Folton-st, Brooklyn city.

DR. HEATON'S HERNIA INFINITY
BOSTON-Dr. H. having returned from Earth
freedve patients as formerly. He continues a sense puboularly in the nature and speedy care of Hernia ranture, Varicocia, Scrotocaia, Hydrocia, Ac assistant
of females. Transes are dispensed with in a cast
Applications must be made at his office and reduced,
Exeter-place, Boston.

TO SPORTSMEN. FINE DOUBLE GUNS-the season, expressly for partition, qualitate TO SPORTNIAL the season was a season of the season, expressly for partidge, qual and work shooting, some very fine, just received by shooting, some very fine, just received by RANCIS TOLES & 60%, Maiden lane, New York

FRESH HUTTER.—HATCH, STRONG & O. stantly, large supply of choice Dutry Sailer dealers wishing to purchase would do well to call on wife.